

# The Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

No. 326.

## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.  
For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

Mr. HENRY POLK, is an Agent of the Publishers for Virginia, especially authorized to receive and transmit subscriptions for this paper, and to give receipts therefor.

Mr. JAMES WILKINSON is also our Special Agent, with the same authority, in the State of Pennsylvania.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following are the resolutions of the Massachusetts Whig State Convention, held at Springfield on Wednesday last—nearly every township in the State being represented, and the vote unanimous:

Resolved, That it is matter of heartfelt congratulation to the members of this Convention, and to the State at large, that the long-established and well-known conservative policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts has been able hitherto to sustain in faithful action the general industry and varied interests of the Old Commonwealth, notwithstanding manifold embarrassments created and the dangers apprehended and realized from the disorganizing tendencies of the leading measures of the National Government.

Resolved, That whenever the Democracy of Massachusetts shall be set before us a model of their radical doctrines in actual practice, in any of our sister States, where justice is more fully and uniformly administered, where legislation is more pure, and more fairly applied to all interests and classes; where the execution of the laws is more impartial and just; where the equality of persons and the security of their rights are practically greater; and where the acquisition of wealth, of knowledge, and of power is more open to all; where education in all its branches is more fully imparted to all classes, and the institutions of benevolence more fully sustained, where the necessities, the comforts, and the conveniences of life are more universally and more equally diffused; and where the functions of government—leading to these results—have been fulfilled and sustained at less expense than in Massachusetts—then, and not till then, will the Whigs of Massachusetts give heed to their complaints, regard their denunciations, believe in their professions, and trust in the recently selected head and embodiment of their principles.

Resolved, That, on a careful examination and review of the administration of GEORGE N. BRIGGS and JOHN REED, they have eminently fulfilled the requisitions of the Constitution, and have been distinguished for their zeal and fidelity, upright and unflinching in the discharge of their duties, and States, that they are, in the judgment of this Convention, entitled to the confidence and approbation of their constituents, and are therefore unanimously recommended to the electors of this Commonwealth as the Whig candidates for re-election to the respective offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That it is a matter of regret that the examination and review of the acts of our National rulers is so much less satisfactory than those of the State. While the bounties of Heaven have been profusely showered over our land, and have enabled us as individuals to become "missing angels" to the wretchedness and suffering of less favored climes—as a Nation, we have been neglecting our duties, and caring nothing for the degradation and degradation of the colored race, and all the nameless horrors of war, through the length and breadth of the land of our neighbors.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas gave the first strong impulse to the desire for the acquisition of foreign lands, and created a national appetite, which, if not seasonably corrected, may lead to the destruction of our most cherished rights, and the overthrow of our civil institutions, in the engulfing vortex of military despotism.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico—the predicted result, if not the legitimate offspring, of the annexation of Texas—began in a palpable violation of the constitution, and the usurpation of power by Congress, and the President, and carried on in reckless indifference and disregard of the blood and treasure of the nation—can have no object which can be effected but the acquisition of Mexican territory, under the circumstances of the country, unless under adequate securities for the protection of human liberty—can have no other probable result than the ultimate advancement of the sectional supremacy of the Slave power.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts are not prepared for this result; they see, therefore, no rational or justifiable object in the protracted prosecution of the war, and rejoice in every manifestation of the return of peace; for, although sanctioned by a portion of the Whigs in its earliest movements, as a measure for the preservation of the army—then in peril by the unauthorized acts of the President and the war itself, while prosecuted to secure the sectional supremacy of the slave power, or the conquest and dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, has never had, and never can have, the sanction and approbation of the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Resolved, therefore, That the great and permanent interests of the American people, and the preservation of the liberties and the rights of our race on the American continent, require of the great North American Republic to stay her hands, already too deeply stained in the blood shed in this unnatural war between the two great Republics of this continent, and inscribe on her standard, now waving victorious over the hills of the Montezumas, and deeply on the hearts of her rulers, as her well-earned motto, "Peace with honor, and no compromise with principle." "Peace with Mexico without dismemberment. No addition of Mexican Territory to the American Union."

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, this course of policy and action would form a basis on which the whole patriotic and intelligent and moral worth of the country rests, and which would place our country in the right, and show to the world that we are, as a nation, as invincible in moral principle as in military power, and that we can conquer a peace with Mexico by first conquering in ourselves the raging thirst of military glory and the mad ambition of foreign conquest.

Resolved, That if this course of policy should be rejected, and the war shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation or dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that Mexican territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union unless on the reasonable condition that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime."

Resolved, That, in making this declaration of her purpose, Massachusetts announces no new principle of action in regard to her sister States, and makes no new application of principles already acknowledged. She merely states the great American principle embodied in our Declaration of Independence—the political equality of persons in the civil States; the principle adopted in the legislation of the States under the confederation, and sanctioned by the constitution, in the admission of all the new States formed from the only territory belonging to the Union at the adoption of the constitution—it is, in short, the imperishable principle set forth in the ever-memorable ordinance of 1787, which has for more than half a century been the fundamental law of human liberty in this great valley of the lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi, with what brilliant success, and with what unparalleled results, let the great and growing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin attest and declare.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts regard the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures as inseparably connected that national measures injurious to either are injurious to all; that the increased and rapidly increasing agricultural products of the great West require great and increasing facilities of commercial transport; that the regulation of commerce, both internal and external, and undoubted powers of Congress among the clearly expressed, and placed by the Constitution; and that the improvement of the great lakes and the removal of obstructions from the rivers is among the most obviously just and necessary uses of this important power, and would greatly tend, by the increase of internal trade and commerce to the rapid advancement of these great interests of the country.

Resolved, Therefore, that the veto by the President of the river and harbor bill of the last Congress was an act of wanton injury to the great interests, not only of the West but of all interests connected with them, and of unmitigated wrong and commerce to the Congress that passed it, and ought not to be

forgot to this veto is annihilated by a two-thirds vote, or by the election of a President who will execute the constitutional power as it was made to be executed by every President from George Washington down to, but not including, James K. Polk.

Resolved, That the great Whig doctrines of protection to American industry, capital, and labor; a sound and uniform currency for the people as well as the Government; a well-regulated system of internal improvement, especially in reference to the internal commerce of the great lakes and rivers of the West, unimpaired and free; the Subtreasury, to Executive usurpations of the powers of Congress, and to all wars for conquest; and to all acquisitions of territory in any manner whatever for the diffusion and perpetuity of slavery, and for the extension and permanency of the slave power are now, as they have been, cardinal principles in the policy of the Whigs of Massachusetts, and form, in their judgment, the broad and deep foundations on which rest, and ever must rest, the prospective hopes and the true and enduring interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That in a period like the present, when a war of no common character, and to be followed by no common results, actually exists, and is threatening the integrity, if not the existence, of one of the parties, the Whigs of Massachusetts, in looking over the catalogue of distinguished names that adorn the ranks of Whig statesmen, for the one most competent, under the circumstances, to lead the Whig standard, inscribed with their principles, onward to assured victory in the approaching campaign of 1848, see with patriotic pride and pleasure many illustrious names in all sections of our Union, under whose enlightened guidance and discretion success, if not commanded, would at least be deserved; but they can never forget that they have in their midst a statesman who, if he be not "first among equals," has long been by general acknowledgment, equal to the first in any age or country—a statesman who has ever been found equal to any emergency of the country, and who, in the troubled waters of the Oregon controversy, adjusted the long-standing and vexed questions of the Caroline and the boundary at the northeast, and settled the maritime law of the national flag on principles as durable as the ocean on which it floats—a statesman whose long, able, and devoted service in the councils of the nation has rendered his name, his transcendent talents, and the disinterested attainments in every thing that relates to the great interests of the country, in peace or in war, at home or abroad, as familiar as household words in every cottage and hamlet in the land; and has pointed him out as eminently qualified, whether this war shall be prosecuted, or however or whenever it shall be brought to a close, to meet the great questions of peace, and to carry out the policy that may and must arise in its progress and termination; and as most worthy to receive, what the Whigs of Massachusetts are most anxious to give, the highest reward which an enlightened and grateful people can ever bestow on their most deserving and most distinguished son.

Resolved, therefore, That the Whigs of Massachusetts earnestly and unanimously recommend DANIEL WEBSTER of Massachusetts, to the favorable consideration of the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

### MAJOR ANDRE'S DEFENCE.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, who seems to be fortunate in the possession of sundry curious old papers and other memorials of the past, as well as of corresponding knowledge and memory, has furnished for the columns of that paper a document which we do not remember to have ever seen before—the defence read by Major ANDRE before the Court which condemned him to death as a spy. We have no doubt that it will be read with lively interest by many:

"I came," he said, "to hold a communication with a general officer of the American army, by the order of my own commander. I entered the American lines by an unquestionable authority; when I passed from them it was by the same authority. I used no deception. I had heard that a provincial officer had repeated our latest orders, and I had learned that he would be never meant to go so far as he had gone in resisting the authority of his King."

"The British commander was willing to extend to him the King's clemency—yes, his bounty, in hopes to allure others to do the same. I made no plans; I examined no works. I only received his communications, and was on my way to return to the army, and to make known all that I had learned from a general officer in your camp. Is this the office of a spy? I never should have acted in that light, and what I have done is not in the nature of a spy. I have noted neither your strength nor weakness. If there were wrong in the transaction, is it mine? The office of a spy is a soldier has a right to refuse; but, to carry and fetch communications with another officer, I never heard of before. I was the bearer of a message, which followed, after my interview with General Arnold, and was in my power to control. He alone had the management of them."

"It is said that I rode in disguise. I rode for security, as far as I was able, but other than criminal deeds induce one to do this. I was not bound to wear my uniform any longer than it was expedient for me to do. I wore the name of a spy; brand my office with some other title, if it changes not my punishment, I beseech you. It is not death I fear. I am buoyed above it by a consciousness of having intended to discharge my duty in an honorable manner."

"Plans, it is said, were found with me. This is true; but they were not mine. Yet I must not say, however, that they would have been communicated if I had not been taken. They were sent by General Arnold to the British commander, and I should have delivered them. From the bottom of my heart I spurn the thought of attempting to screen myself by criminalizing another; but so far as I am concerned the truth shall be told, wherever suffices. It was the allegiance of Gen. Arnold that I came out to secure. It was fair to presume that many a brave officer would be glad at this time to be able to retrace his steps; at least we have been so informed. Shall I, who came out to negotiate this allegiance only, be treated as one who came to spy out the weakness of a camp? If these actions are alike, I have to learn my moral code anew."

"Gentlemen, officers, be it understood that I am no supplicant for mercy. That I only wish to be treated as a man, and not as a human being. Justice is all I claim—that justice which is neither swayed by prejudice nor distorted by passion, but that which flows from honorable minds directed by virtuous determinations. I hear, gentlemen, that my case is likened to that of Capt. Hale, in 1775. I have heard of him and his misdeeds, and I wish that in all that he did, he had not elevated human nature. I could be named with that accomplished but unfortunate officer. His fate was wayward, and untimely was he cut off, yet younger than I now am. He went out knowing that he was assuming the character of a spy. He took all his liabilities on his hand, at the request of his great commander. He was ready to meet what he assumed and all its consequences. His death, the law of nations sanctioned. It may be complimentary to compare me with him, still it would be unjust. He took his life in his hand when he assumed the character and the disguise. I assumed no disguise, nor took upon myself any other character than that of a British officer who had business to transact with an American officer."

"In fine, I ask not even for justice; if you want a victim to the fates of those fallen untimely, I may as well be that victim as another. I have in the most undisguised manner given you every fact in the case. I only rely on the proper construction of those facts. Let me be called any thing but a spy. I am not a spy. I have intended nothing, learned nothing, communicated nothing but my attention to Arnold, and that he might escape, if he thought proper so to do. This was, as I conceived, my duty. I hope the gallant officer who was thus unassuming of his General will not be condemned for the military error he committed."

"I further state that Smith, who was the medium of communication, did not know any part of our conversation, except that there was some necessity for secrecy. He was counselled in various matters for General Arnold, and from all the interviews I had with him; and it was Smith who lent me this dress-coat of crimson, on being told that I did not wish to be known by English or Americans. I do not believe that he had even a supposition of my purpose. On my your watch, I should fall, if on any one, I know your affairs look gloomy, but that is no reason why I should be sacrificed. My death can do you cause no good. Millions of friends to your struggle in England you will lose if you condemn me. I say not this by way of threat; for I know brave men are not awed by them—nor will brave men be vindictive because they are disappointed. I should not have said a word had it not been for the opinion of others, which I am bound to respect."

"The sentence you this day pronounce will go down to posterity with exceeding great distinctness on the page of history; and if humanity and honor mark this day's decision, your names, each and all of you, will be remembered by both nations when they have grown greater, and more powerful than they now are. But, if misfortune befall me, I shall in time have all due honors paid to my memory. The martyr is kept in remembrance when the traitor is condemned him is forgotten. I trust this honorable Court will believe me when I say that what I have spoken was from no idle fears of a reward. I have done."

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

*The Capture of the City of Mexico—the Peace Propositions of Mr. Trist, and the counter Propositions of the Mexicans, &c.*

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz, the "Paciyune" has received letters and papers from which are gathered the subjoined particulars of some of the recent movements of Gen. Scott in the vicinity of the city of Mexico.

It will be seen that the details which are of most interest rest altogether on Mexican authority. The Paciyune has a series of late letters from Mr. KENDALL, one of the editors of that paper who is with the army, but they reach only to the 6th of September. They show, however, "that a feeling of hostility was growing with the people of the capital as early even as the 30th of August, and the Congress of the State of Mexico in session at Toluca had declared against peace. But, notwithstanding repeated belligerent demonstrations by the Mexicans, and a positive violation of the armistice in our wagons not being permitted by the mob to enter the city for provisions, negotiations were still pending to as late a date as the 6th."

The "Arco Iris," a paper published at Vera Cruz, has letters from Mexico under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican Commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. TRIST were inadmissible, in consequence of which SANTA ANNA convoked a Council of Generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to General Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities.

In the mean time, on the 6th, General Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following letter to Santa Anna:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.  
September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:

The seventh and twelfth articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ultimo stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the third article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for any explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given, I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before twelve o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,  
WINFELD SCOTT.

To the above letter SANTA ANNA made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC,  
Mexico, September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States:

SIR: By the note of your Excellency, under this date, I learn with surprise that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles seven, twelve, and three of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargrove, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged to me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest.

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vessels, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been afflicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.

But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is, that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the Republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I alter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But if, by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's humble servant,  
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

On the 7th, Gen. HERRERA, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

Following up events as closely as the somewhat

disconnected accounts will permit, in the order in which they occurred, we find that on the 8th Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and, according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and the *Boletin*, published at Atlixco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. We give below a translation of the *Boletin*'s description of the engagement, premising that the reader will bear in mind it is, in all probability, a great exaggeration, if not an entire misrepresentation:

FROM THE BOLETIN, EXTRA, OF SEPTEMBER 9.

At half past 5 o'clock this morning (the 8th) the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left was resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose colonel was the patriotic and gallant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, of Oajaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some others—all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1,500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen. Perez. The enemy, in two columns, with his usual daring, attacked these points—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry.

Gen. Perez sustained the fire very well for about half an hour, when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico, if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor. Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded, and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill. Twice he was dislodged, but in his retaking it the third time, it was found impossible to bring our troops to the charge.

In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavors to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a further advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy announced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two points he had occupied and blowing up the house of Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Chapultepec. It is believed that Gen. Twigg and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8,000 men.

It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retreating to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded.

We have to lament the loss of General Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balderas, of the valiant Col. Huerta and Gelati, and of the determined Captain Mateos, of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero, telling his soldiers, on the point of death, that they must never forget they were Pueblanos, and to fight valiantly to the death. We will take care that he shall be buried in the Pantheon, and that his unfortunate widow shall receive a pension.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning, by order of General Santa Anna, and if above all they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill of El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early and the triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less make the charge as commanded. General Alvarez being obliged to state officially or through his adjutant that he did not make the charge, because his subordinate officers refused on account of the ground being too uneven and broken for cavalry, as if it were not the same for the cavalry of the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy will renew the attack to-morrow by another route—either by that of La Piedad or by that of San Antonio. May God protect our cause on this occasion! One of the enemy's guerrillas, who came with Scott, was made a prisoner and shot on the spot.

FROM THE DIARIO DEL GOBIERNO OF SEPT. 9.

At half-past 4 o'clock this morning the Americans attacked the position of the Mill El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. His numerous and brave columns were, however, repulsed three times by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave brilliant proofs of their patriotism and bravery. More than a thousand of the enemy remained on the field of battle, and on our side the loss has been less than one-half the number, having to lament the death of the gallant Col. Don Lucas Balderas, and Gen. Don Antonio de Leon being wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers.

The "traitor" Santa Anna commanded in person the column which forced the Americans to retreat, taking with them, without doubt, the conviction that it is only through rivers of blood that they can penetrate the city of Mexico, and that at all events they will there find their sepulchre.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iris, without vouching for its correctness:

"When Gen. Perez abandoned the Mill del Rey, a bomb discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which three hundred Americans are said to have been blown up (salvados), including Gen. Worth, who, according to the account, had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya."

The next accounts we have from the capital come in a letter to the Arco Iris, dated the 10th instant. We subjoin a translation of it:

MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1847.

MY EXTENDED FRIEND: The whole day has passed without an attack. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon an alarm was created by the appearance of two columns and two guerrilla parties, which were seen on the causeway of Piedad. A few shots were exchanged and the enemy withdrew. According to all appearances we shall be attacked to-morrow at three points, as the enemy, during the night, has been reconnoitering the country by means of camp lanterns, (*farol de campana*). The Government has taken \$300,000, which were being sent by a commercial house to the camp of the enemy. Gen. Smith has expired, and by the enclosed slip you will see that the Americans mutilated and cruelly assassinated the unfortunate Irish who were taken at the battle of Churubusco.

SEPTEMBER 11.—It was 7 o'clock in the morning, and thus far nothing new has transpired.

In addition, we find the subjoined extract from the *Boletin de Atlixco*, containing intelligence from the capital, under date of the 11th and 12th instants, which gives a continued narrative of the operations of the two armies:

MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

MY EXTENDED FRIEND: Under cover of what I sent you last night I stated nothing new, at which we were surprised, as it did not rain, and we expected to be attacked. Thus we passed the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the alarm-bell was rung, and it was ascertained that there was firing of artillery at Chapultepec and San Antonio Abad. In the first point it was caused by the approach of a force of the enemy's cavalry, which took position on the hills of Tacubaya; moving from that village towards Morales, and there a

skirmish with a party of our cavalry took place, in which a captain and several of our soldiers were killed, and some twenty of the enemy wounded with the lance.

In San Antonio Abad the fire upon the battery of the enemy, which is in the little hermitage, half in ruins, and situated at the end of the Causeway del Nino Perido or La Piedad, which leads to San Angel, the enemy fired from six to eight bombs, of which one fell without exploding. The others we saw burst in the air. We then gave them several shots, well directed, one of which fell within the very hermitage, raising a great dust, in consequence of which the enemy did not fire more than three or four shots up to 6 o'clock. A strong north wind was blowing prevented us from hearing them, and we only saw the smoke.

It is said that to-morrow they will open with forty pieces on the batteries of "garitas," or perhaps bombard the city from these points, situated in the neighborhood of the village of Piedad, which I have no doubt they will do after taking any one of the "garitas," particularly the one of San Antonio Abad, which is the most advanced, being in a straight line with Palacacio, which is nearly on a level with the batteries of the enemy, and takes them in flank.

It appears that the enemy is convinced or very suspicious of reducing the capital by any other means, because there is no doubt that he has lost nine to ten hundred men, who were placed *hors de combat* by the action of the 8th, and among them thirty-seven officers and three colonels killed and one colonel wounded. It appears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

In compensation for this loss, or whatever you like, they hung yesterday at San Angel all the prisoners of the Legion of St. Patrick they took at Churubusco, when all the world thought that they would have been spared capital punishment. They have expelled from their houses all the inhabitants of the village of Mizcoac, in order to establish there their hospitals and headquarters.

Last night a parcel of men started to work at the fortification at the call of the justices of the peace, animated by the most lively feelings. Besides the Penon and Chapultepec, where, from the natural advantages, there were strong defences, and where there are first, second, and third lines of defence, all the "garitas" are strongly fortified, having batteries, between La Piedad and San Antonio Abad, three batteries and one trench which traverses diagonally the grazing grounds and unites the two "garitas."

Sept. 12.—At 5 o'clock in the morning the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad and the corresponding battery of the enemy opened a fire upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air, and long before they reached our trenches. At the same hour a firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and in the mountains, where came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy, are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who are watching the enemy.

We opened, at half-past 6, from the battery of the "garita" of Belen, or it may be from that starting from the end of Paseo Nuevo, which is situated in the angle formed by the gateway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya. But where the enemy directed all his efforts appears to be the "garita" of San Antonio Abad. The servant is at the door; I must close—the alarm bell still continues to ring.

This brings us to the 12th, but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed. Of even the *dénouement* we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is "reveling in the halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the capital is in a letter addressed to Mr. DIMOND, our Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as was the letter giving the first and a correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco:

ORIZABA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadalupe. Your friend, &c.

TO F. M. DIMOND, Esq., Collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a credible source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th. The Sun of Anahuac has it that on the 13th the heights and works of Chapultepec were carried; that on the 14th and 15th the city was bombarded; and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec. As we have already stated, however, we place no reliance on any of these reports except that of the correspondent of Mr. DIMOND.

As to our loss before the army entered the city we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city. A passenger by the James L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we lost seventeen hundred men in killed and wounded, but we could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army in killed and wounded, but upon what data he bases this opinion we cannot learn, and are inclined to think it is purely conjecture.

The following extract of a letter, dated on the 21st September, from the United States flag-ship Germantown, at Vera Cruz, is officially published by the "Union":

"A steamer sails immediately for New Orleans, and I have waited until the last moment, in the hope of obtaining further intelligence from the army."

"By the latest accounts, General SCOTT entered the city of Mexico on the 14th instant, having (after some hard fighting) driven out the Mexicans under General Santa Anna, who had retreated to Guadalupe with the remains of his discomfited army. General Bravo and some other Mexican officers of distinction are said to have been killed."

"I enclose a file of Vera Cruz newspapers, which furnish all the information received from various Mexican channels, the communication with the army being still closed by armed parties of guerrillas. The Sun of Anahuac has not been published to-day; I therefore send a Mexican paper, El Arco Iris, the statements in which are not to be relied on."

"In addition to the newspapers, I enclose some hastily written notes from Mr. — (an officer in Vera Cruz)."

The following are the enclosures: